REMARKS

The specification was objected to because it did not provide proper antecedent basis for the claimed subject matter in claim 13. In response claim 13 has been amended to replace objectionable language with "computer usable media" as per page 17, line 27 of the specification as originally filed. Thus, this objection is believed to not be necessary anymore.

Claims 7-18 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention was directed to non-statutory subject matter. In response, Applicant believes that the Examiner meant to type that claims 1-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the description in the rejection cites claims 1-18. In response, the preamble of claims 1, 7, and 13, the independent claims, have been amended to read "being part of a computer system." A computer system is hardware, and thus, the amendment should remove the rejection. Support for this amendment is found on page 17, line 23 of the specification as originally filed; thus no new matter has been entered.

Claims 1-6 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2001/0018671 (Ogasawara). Claims 7-12, 13-18 were rejected on grounds corresponding to the reasons given above for claims 1-6 because claims 7-12 and 13-18 claim substantially equivalent limitations as claims 1-6. Claims 1-6 claim limitations of the method. Claims 7-12 claim limitations of an apparatus. Claims 13-18 claim limitations of an article of manufacture.

In response, Applicant has amended the independent claim, Claim 1, to reflect that entities are registered and provide objects, without any restriction of the objects that can be provided, each object being associated with a semantic term. Further, the keys used to connect tuples are defined by the semantic term or terms indicated by the user. There is no restriction on the terms indicated. This represents a novel and non-obvious method as Ogasawara contemplates only that keys uniquely identify the tuple (as the barcode uniquely identifies the merchandise) and only that that the keys are provided to the user (as barcodes or unique modifications thereof are provided to the user).

Also, Applicant has merged Claim 2 into Claim 1. Applicant has modified the former Claim 2 to reflect that a tuple is information that is not exclusive to each object's semantic term. Allocation of information to one object's semantic term does not preclude allocation of the same information to the semantic term of another object and thus a tuple can be found in one or more Tuple Spaces . This represents a novel and non-obvious method as Ogasawara contemplates only that tuple values (shelf number) uniquely represent an object's semantic term (place on the shelf where the merchandise is placed in a shop, warehouse, distribution center, and the like).

Applicant has amended Claim 3 to reflect that there are no restrictions on the order when indicating semantic terms in order to represent goals. Therefore, the present invention can represent goals by indicating any semantic terms in any order to represent a goal (although the goal itself may have an order associated with it). This represents a novel and non-obvious method as Ogasawara contemplates only a method of designating

the merchandise to be purchased from a menu by following the order of pre-set hierarchies.

Applicant has amended Claim 4 to reflect that the order of tuples in a chain of events can be material since chains of events are represented by directed graphs known as streams. In so doing the present invention has included the property of temporal relationships. This represents a novel and non-obvious method as Ogasawara contemplates only that a list is created thereby attaching no significance to the order of the merchandise on the list and thus no temporal relationships exist.

Applicant has amended Claim 5 to reflect that the order of aggregating semantic terms to generate semantic categories is immaterial and thus no hierarchies can be created. This represents a novel and non-obvious method as Ogasawara contemplates creating a menu from a plurality of hierarchies for each category of merchandise.

In the outstanding office action, Examiner rejects claim 6 for the reasons set forth in the rejection of claim 1 along with the assertion that Ogasawara teaches the method of allowing entities to represent conditions under which the entity can produce one or more of the objects by using template tuples by varying the definition of a unit. Applicant respectfully traverses this objection. While a tuple template may include the condition of units, no tuple template exists in Ogasawara. Ogasawara does not contemplate connecting tuples by templates and representing one or more objects in Ogasawara by modifying the unit is analogous to modifying the object/tuple (the product).

Claims 7-12 and 13-18 are believed to patentable over Ogasawara for the reasons given above for claims 1-6. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider the § 102(b) rejections.

No new matter has been entered. Applicant has taken care to reflect language as originally filed in application.

Any and all extensions of time are hereby requested. *Please charge all fees due and owing to Deposit Acct No. 500356 for A + Legal Services - Greenberg & Lieberman.*

Michael L. Greenberg, Esq.

Registration Number 47,312

I hereby certify that this amendment and response is being deposited with the United

States Postal Service with sufficient postage for first class mail in an envelope on
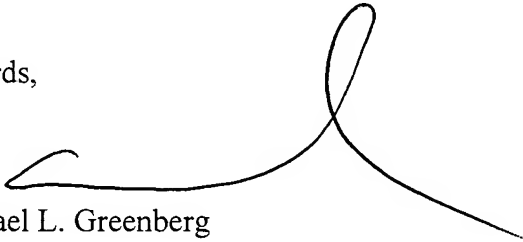
September 29, 2008, addressed to:

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Commissioner for Patents

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Regards,

Michael L. Greenberg

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